(SRI KADIDAL MANJAPPA)

State, there is a law which prevents the sacrifices of animals in the name of God or Goddesses. The present Bill is introduced with a view to enact a similar law having application throughout the State. According to the provisions of the Bill, sacrifice in the temple or its precincts is to be prohibited. 'Animal' has been defined as 'animal includes birds'. Hon'ble Members are aware that in some places this practice of sacrificing animals in the temples or near the temples is in vogue. No doubt the majority of the people in this country are non-vegetarians. But to kill animals or birds in the name of God and with a view to satisfy God is bad. Therefore, the Bill is very useful. I commend the Bill for the kind consideration of the House.

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Prevention of Animal Sacrifices Bill, 1959, as passed by the Legislative Council, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER.—As there are no amendments, I will put all the clauses to the House. The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 9, both inclusive, and the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 9, both inclusive, and the Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

SRI KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I beg to move:

"That the Mysore Prevention of Animal Sacrifices Bill, 1959, as passed by the Legislative Council, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Prevention of Animal Sacrifices Bill, 1959, as passed by the Legislative Council, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MYSORE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT AND REPEALING) BILL, 1959.

Motion to consider.

SRI T. SUBRAMANYA (Minister for Law, Labour and Local Self-Government).—I beg to move:

"That the Mysore Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Repealing) Bill, 1959, as passed by the Legislative Council, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That the Mysore Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Repealing) Bill, 1959, as passed by the Legislative Council, be taken into consideration."

†SRI T. SUBRAMANYA.—Sir, this is a very simple Bill. In different parts of the State, different enactments are in force. In Bombay area, the Bombay Industrial Relations Act is in force. In the rest of the places, it is the All India Act, *i.e.*, Industrial Disputes Act that is in force. Therefore, we want to repeal the Bombay Act and make the Central Act of 1947 applicable to the entire area. Two amendments are also there to the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947. One amendment was enacted by the then Madras Government. It was necessitated because they say in that amendment:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2), where a Tribunal has been constituted under this Act for the adjudication of disputes in any specified industry or industries and a dispute exists or is apprehended in any such industry, the employer or a majority of the workmen concerned may refer the dispute to that Tribunal."

According to this amendment of Madras, a majority of workmen or the

management had powers to refer disputes to the Tribunals themselves without approaching Government. That power we are taking away because it was intended to apply only where a particular Tribunal was appointed for specific industries. We have not got such appointments made in Mysore. Our Tribunal tries all disputes connected with industries, all kinds of industries, not any specified industries.

Therefore, we removed that amendment. There is also the amendment passed by the Mysore Government and that is to this effect *viz.*, wherever any was pending before the Tribunal, the Government had power according to that amendment to withdraw the case from one Tribunal and transfer it to another. That amendment no longer becomes necessary because under section 33 (c) or so the original Act had been amended and that power already vests in the Government. Therefore, this amendment becomes necessary. With these two amendments made, we want to make the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 applicable and therefore, this Bill has been brought here.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Repealing) Bill, 1959, as passed by the Legislative Council, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble. The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—Sir, I move:

"That the Mysore Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Repealing) Bill, 1959, as passed by the Legislative Council, be passed."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Repealing) Bill, 1959, as passed by the Legislative Council, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Discussion on a matter of urgent public importance, viz., Scarcity conditions prevailing in certain areas of the State (Rule 59)

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಜಿ. ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಿ (ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ್).—ಸ್ವಾಮೀ, ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕ್ಷಾಮ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ 178ನೆಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೇ ವರ್ಷ ಒಂಬತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಾವದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ, ತುಮಕೂರು, ರಾಯಚೂರು, ಮೈಸೂರು, ಧಾರವಾಡ, ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳಗಾಂ ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಕ್ಷಾಮವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹೋದ ವರ್ಷ ಈ ಕ್ಷಾಮದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಿ ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಈಗ ಕ್ಷಾಮ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಯೋಚಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಎಂದರೆ ಎರಡನೆ ವರ್ಷ ನಮ್ಮ ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಕ್ಷಾಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗ ತೊಡಗಿದೆ. ಹೋದ ವರ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಇಂತಹ ಕ್ಷಾಮ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಜನರು ಊರು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ಕುಡಿಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ನೀರಿಲ್ಲ, ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲ, ಎಂದು ನಮ್ಮನೆ ಕೂಡಲು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಬಾದಾಮಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೂ ನೂರು ಘನ ಅಡಿಯಷ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸವಾದರೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಏನು ವೇಜಸ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೋ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಕದ ಹತ್ತರಷ್ಟು ಕದಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೋ ಏನೋ